



HANDY PLANS

BUFFET STORAGE CHEST

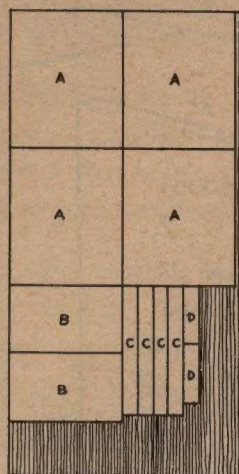


Although designed for table linen storage, this modern chest is a versatile piece of furniture, attractive in any dining-room, bedroom or entryway. Two of them finished to match make handsome living-room side-pieces. Using easy - to - work, ready - sanded panels of fir plywood, you can build your chest — or a pair — in an evening or two.

**SEE YOUR LUMBER DEALER FOR
FIR PLYWOOD AND OTHER MATERIALS**

Douglas Fir Plywood Association, Tacoma 2, Washington

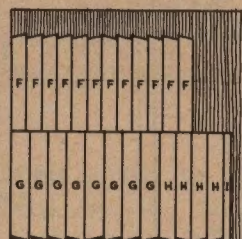
CUTTING DIAGRAMS



$\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4'-0" x 8'-0"
INTERIOR • DFPA • A-D



$\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2'-0" x 2'-6"
INTERIOR • DFPA • A-D



$\frac{3}{8}$ " x 4'-0" x 4'-0"
INTERIOR • DFPA • A-D



$\frac{3}{4}$ " x 4'-0" x 4'-6"
INTERIOR • DFPA • A-D

PARTS SCHEDULE

CODE	NO. REQ'D	SIZE	PART IDENTIFICATION
A	4	22 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Bottom—Large Drawers
B	2	22 $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Bottom—Small Drawers
C	4	3" x 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Back—Large Drawers
D	2	3" x 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Back—Small Drawers
E	1	21 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Back—Buffer
F	12	3" x 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Side—Large & Small Drawers
G	8	3-9/16" x 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Guide—Large Drawers
H	4	3-1/16" x 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Guide—Small Drawers
I	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Bottom Guide—Small Drawers
J	1	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 30"	Top—Buffer
K	2	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Side—Buffer
L	4	4" x 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Front—Large Drawers
M	2	4" x 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	Front—Small Drawers
N	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	Guide Hanger—Small Drawers

MISCELLANEOUS—Rubber Crutch Tips
4d, 6d and 8d finish nails
glue and finishing materials

BUILDING TIPS

Fir plywood is manufactured in large-sized panels which simplify every building step for you. Laying out the parts for cutting is the only step required before starting actual construction. Be sure to allow for saw kerfs between adjacent pieces.

SAWING. For hand-sawing use a 10 to 15 pt. cross-cut. Support panel firmly with face up. Use a fine-toothed coping saw for curves. For inside cuts start hole with drill then use coping or keyhole saw. For power sawing a plywood blade gives best results but a combination blade may be used. Panel face down for hand power sawing. Panel face up for table power sawing. With first cuts reduce panel to pieces small enough for easy handling. Use of scrap lumber underneath panel prevents splintering on back side. Plan to cut matching parts with same saw setting. If available you may use a jigsaw, bandsaw or sabre saw for curved cuts. In any case be sure blade enters face of panel.

DRILLING. Support plywood firmly. For larger holes use brace and bit. When point appears through plywood, reverse and complete hole from back. When drilling, finish slowly to avoid splintering.

PLANING. Remember, edge grain of plywood runs in alternate directions so plane from ends toward center. Use shallow-set blade.

SANDING. Most sanding should be confined to edges with 1-0 or finer sandpaper, before sealer or flat undercoat is applied. Fir plywood is sanded smooth in manufacture—one of the big timesavers in its use—so only minimum surface sanding is necessary. Use 3-0 sandpaper in direction of grain only, after sealing.

NAILING. Nail size is generally determined by thickness of plywood used. With glue, the following sizes will produce strong joints. For $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch plywood, 6d finish nails. For $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, 3d or 4d. For $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, use 1-inch brads or (for backs where there is no objection to heads showing) 1-inch blue lath nails. Substitute casing for finish nails wherever a heavier nail is needed. For exterior work, use galvanized or hot-dipped, zinc coated nails to avoid rust.

OTHER FASTENINGS. Screws, bolts, and other special fastenings may be used. Always pre-drill for screws. Minimum screw sizes for each thickness of plywood are recommended as follows: $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch No. 8; $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plywood, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 8; $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plywood, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 6; $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plywood, 1-inch No. 6; $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plywood, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch No. 4.

GLUING. Glue may be used on both edges and faces. Apply glue to clean surfaces. Press firmly together until "bead" appears. Maintain pressure with clamps, nails or screws to allow glue to set. For exterior exposure use resorcinol type waterproof glues. Gluing is recommended for strongest, permanent fastening.

EASY STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

Building your buffet storage chest is an easy job when you take the work a step at a time.

1. Begin by laying out the parts on your fir plywood panels as shown in the cutting diagram. Remember to allow for saw kerfs when plotting dimensions.

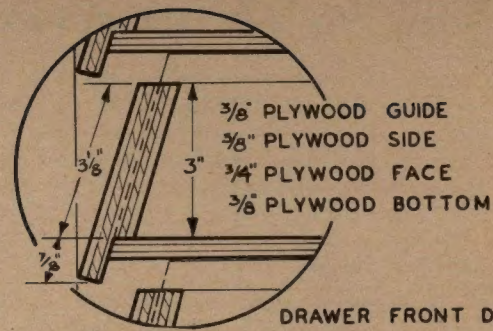
2. After cutting the parts, check them for fit. True up joining edges with a sanding block.

3. Then fasten the drawer guides to the chest sides, spacing them accurately. Next assemble sides, top and back with the lumber stringer and nailing strip as shown. Glue and nail all joints, squaring your chest carefully. When the glue has set, assemble the central top drawer guide and fasten it to the underside of the top.

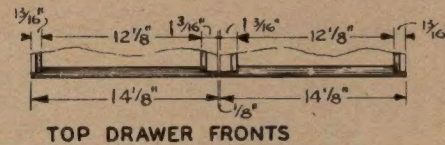
4. Drawers are simply shallow boxes, fronts sloped to provide an overhang for pulling them out. Rabbet the fronts as shown in the detail.

5. Bend legs from $\frac{5}{8}$ " iron rod and drill them for screws. (Instead of bent legs you could fit ready-made 6" furniture legs to the bottom of your chest, screwing front legs to the 2 x 4 stringer and back legs to a second stringer fitted against the plywood back.)

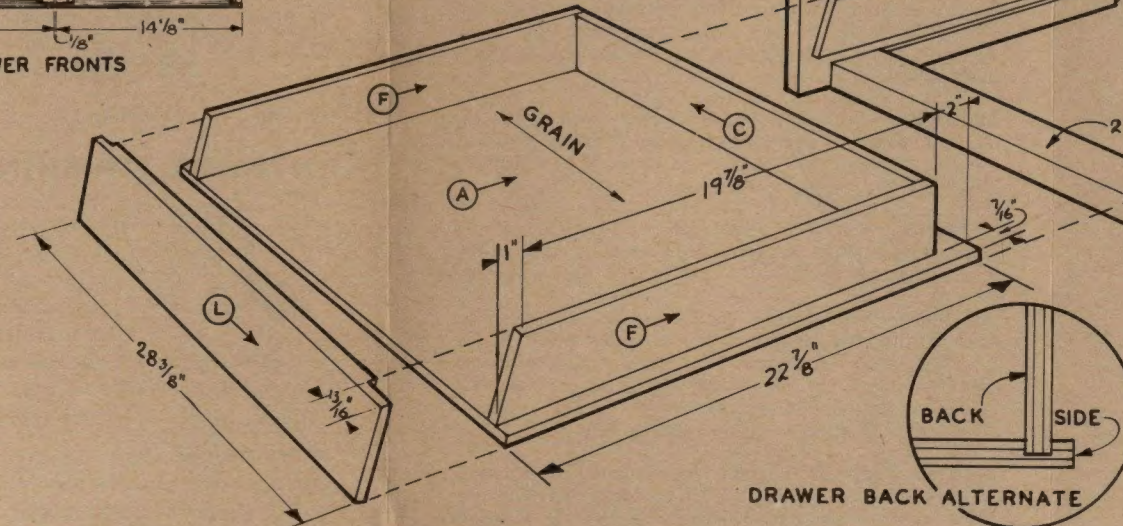
6. Fill nail holes and exposed plywood edge grain with wood filler. Then sand and give it a coat of primer or enamel undercoat. It will look attractive finished in flat decorator colors, or if you prefer, give it a translucent glaze that features the natural warmth of the fir plywood grain pattern.



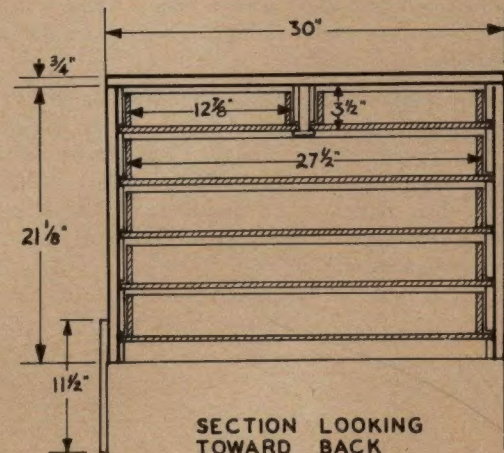
DRAWER FRONT DETAIL



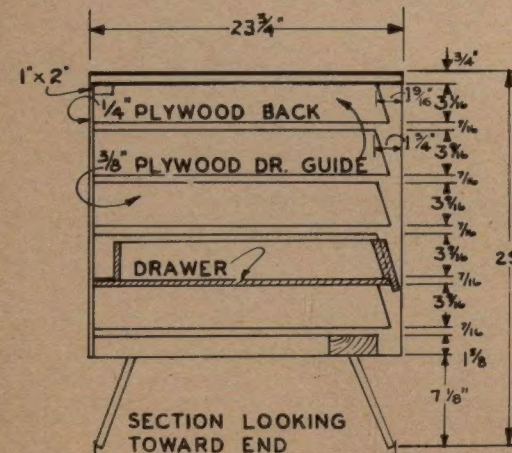
TOP DRAWER FRONTS



DRAWER BACK ALTERNATE



SECTION LOOKING TOWARD BACK



SECTION LOOKING TOWARD END

NOTE

GLUE AND NAIL ALL JOINTS
ALL PLYWOOD A-D INTERIOR

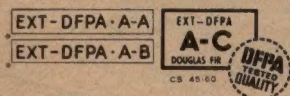
SAND EDGES AND CORNERS OF DRAWER
BOTTOMS, AND APPLY PARAFFIN IF REQUIRED

HOW TO BUY FIR PLYWOOD

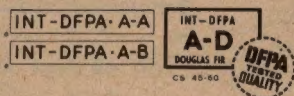
Fir plywood comes in two types: 1. EXTERIOR-TYPE for outdoor use; 2. INTERIOR-TYPE for indoor use. Within each type are grades for every job (i.e., grades with two good sides where both sides of the panel will be seen, grades with only one good side for applications where only one side will be in view in the finished job). The right grade to use for each of the projects in this folder is given with each plan.

The registered industry grade-trademarks shown below identify quality-tested fir plywood. Look for them on every panel you buy.

FOR OUTDOOR USE



FOR INDOOR USE



TEXTURE 1-II-EXT-DFPA

INTERIOR FINISHING TIPS



For best results use only top-quality materials. Follow manufacturer's instructions. Extra care in surface preparation and application will add to lasting appearance. Clean all surfaces perfectly and fill nail holes with wood paste. Sand lightly between paint coats. Use non-toxic finishes for items to be used by very young children.

PAINT FINISHES. First, brush on flat undercoat. Then apply second undercoat, slightly tinted with finish color. Last apply finish coat as it comes from can. For a gloss finish, use second undercoat made by mixing equal parts flat undercoat and gloss enamel. When using water-thinned paint, seal plywood with clear resin sealer, shellac or flat white oil paint.

NATURAL FINISHES. For easy, inexpensive "blonde" finishes, first apply coat of interior white undercoat thinned so grain pattern shows through. (Tint if you desire color.) Apply clear lacquer, shellac or varnish. Attractive one-coat stain waxes are available in colors. If you prefer a dark stain, first apply a coat of clear resin sealer to subdue grain contrast.

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